

## MISCELLANEOUS



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.  
TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4.00  
SATURDAY ..... APRIL 28, 1860

## Acts of 1859-60.

The General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, edited by the Attorney General, can be had at this office, in pamphlet form, for \$1 per copy. We send it to order by mail at this price, free of postage.

Elder R. C. Rice will preach in the Christian Church on (to-morrow) Lordsday, morning and night.

THE WARREN MURDER.—The Vicksburg Whig says that it is reported that the young men, David and Lewis Castleman, who were charged with being concerned in the flatboat tragedy at Diamond Island, have been discharged from custody, the grand jury of Madison Parish having refused to find a "true bill" against them.

L. & F. RAILROAD.—A new time table has been adopted on this road, and hereafter the cars from Lexington will arrive here at 7 A. M., and a quarter past 3 P. M.; and from Louisville at half-past 8 A. M., and at 6 P. M.

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—On the arrival of the widow of the late Hon. Beverly L. Clarke, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, at New York last week, her female slave eloped with the colored steward of the steamer Ariel. Mrs. C. was compelled to proceed South without her.

THE CRAIG WILL CASE.—Captain Thomas Wright has arrived from Arkansas. We understand that the Craig will case was tried and the jury rendered a verdict sustaining the will. Afterwards a compromise was effected between the contesting parties, by which Miss Wright receives \$200,000, the college at Helena \$100,000, and Mr. W. P. Halliday, who was appointed administrator, \$30,000—the remainder of the estate to be divided among the natural heirs of the deceased.

Reader, have you a likeness of your parents, sisters, or brothers? If you haven't, you should have. Remember, in the midst of life we are in death. Clarke's is the place to get correct ones.

Charlton Alexander has been elected President of the Paris Branch of the Northern Bank, in place of Mr. Raine, deceased.

NO CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM.—At the present rate of consumption of coal, the State of Pennsylvania alone would meet the demand for more than three thousand years! At double the present rate for coal, North America would supply the demand for twenty thousand years.

Lou. Cour.

The strong probability is, that, long before that time expires, we will be willing to dispense with caloric. Burn away, old fu naces! Here's to "the coal trade."—*Padsack Herald.*

Doubtless—unless you mend your ways.

(For the Yeoman.)

The Appellate Judgeship.

MAYSVILLE, KY., April 19, 1860.

Friend Major: As the time is not far distant when the people will be called upon to elect a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the place now occupied by Judge Simpson, it becomes us to look about us for a suitable person for that position of trust and confidence. I am not advised as to whether Judge Simpson desires a re-election or not. I presume, however, that he is fully satisfied with the confidence which he now enjoys among all who know him, and with the honors which the people have bestowed upon him. He has added lustre to the bar and the bench of Kentucky. Presuming that he does not intend to be a candidate for re-election; and feeling somewhat interested, in common with all my fellow-citizens in this District, in selecting an able and impartial man to fill his place, allow me to suggest the name of Col. Walter Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, as a gentleman in every way qualified to fill this position. I do not know that Col. Chiles would accept the place if tendered to him, but it seems to me that if he will consent to become a candidate he would be triumphantly elected. His integrity as a man; his bearing as a gentleman; his unyielding industry and perseverance, and his extensive knowledge of the jurisprudence of the country, all combine to point him out as one well deserving the highest judicial honors of the State.

He is extensively known in this region of Kentucky, and is universally esteemed. He will be regarded as a tower of strength, if he will allow his name to be used. Very respectfully,  
MASON.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURDERED.—The killing of Deputy United States Marshal Arms, at Topeka, Kansas, on the 29th inst., by a post-office robber from Indiana, named John Ritchey, of the "John Brown School," a large property-holder there, and formerly a member of the territorial Legislature, was an act of atrociousness wholly in character with the miscreant's school of politics. Arms went to Topeka, Kansas, purposely to make the arrest of the robber, and in the afternoon went out to his house, in company with a friend. Upon arriving and finding Ritchey, he informed him that he had come to arrest him. When Ritchey asked him "if he had a warrant?" upon his answering "Yes," he said he would resist, and draw a revolver. Arms then told him "if he did not arrest him then, he would certainly do it some other day," and left the house. After leaving, he concluded he would return and again attempt to arrest him, and placing his revolver at half cock, he again entered the house, telling Ritchey he would arrest him then. Ritchey raised his revolver, and retreating, told Arms "not to approach." Arms, disregarding the menace, advanced another step, when Ritchey fired—the ball passing through his throat, immediately below the chin, and killing him instantly. Ritchey shot at the companion of Arms several times, after he had killed him.

While the monarchs of Europe are preparing to engage in hostilities with each other, our fellow-citizen, Dr. Bull, has already declared war against the worms that destroy so many of our children, and is entirely engaged in prosecuting hostilities to extermination. His Vegetable Worm Destroyer is just the thing that has long been needed. It destroys the worms with certainty, is pleasant to take, and never sickens or injures the child.

Sold by W. H. Averill, agent for Frankfort and vicinity.

# THE CONVENTION!

## INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

### THREATS TO BOLT.

### NO BALLOT YET!

CHARLESTON, April 26.—The convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Referred to Committee on Platform.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories carrying with them slave property are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. Walker, of Miss., offered an amendment, declaring it the duty of the government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high seas.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, referred to the Committee on Platform.

The Tennessee platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions with regard to slaves in the Territories were presented from various delegates, and referred to the Platform Committee.

A number of resolutions relative to railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., presented a resolution on the subject of choosing two delegates at large, and to appoint a district delegate to the National Convention at Chicago.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Whittemore, of Newport, who nominated, as permanent President, Dr. Wm. Trelkeld. The nomination being confirmed, the following officers were selected.

Vice Presidents—W. D. Gallagher, of Oldham county, and H. Luke, of Pendleton county.

SECRETARY—J. J. Hawes, of Louisville.

On motion of Dr. Whittemore, it was resolved that the Chair appoint a committee of seven to report business to this Convention.

The Chair named, as such committee, Dr. J. R. Whittemore, of Campbell; Hamilton Cummings, of Kenton; Granville C. West, of Boone; H. D. Haves, of Louisville; Dr. W. Jones, of Madison, and Louis M. Dembitz, of Louisville.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay was now loudly called upon to address the meeting, which he declined to do, until after Mr. Fisher, who had been invited to speak, should express himself.

Mr. Fisher then took the stand, occupying about half an hour in explaining the position of the Republican party in reference to the question of slavery.

Mr. Clay then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Republican party of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in State Convention assembled, That conscious of their patriotism and loyalty to the Constitution and the laws, they claim the same privileges and immunities, as citizens of the Union, Democratic or other parties, the liberty of speech, of the press, and the ballot; and in their defense against aggression, from whatever source, they make a common cause, and stand by each other to the uttermost.

In support of the resolution he made a speech two and a half hours long, mainly in relation to the unfortunate state of affairs which has existed in Madison county during the month of March.

The speech was entirely personal to himself, vindicating his course, and concluding with his unqualified refusal to retract the statements heretofore made public by him in connection with the difficulties, which to the best of his knowledge and belief, are true.

While he was speaking, a long continued interruption was caused by the ringing of the fire bell. This was generally understood as being an intentional interruption, but the meeting was informed that a stable, hard by, was actually in flames.

When Mr. C. had made an end of speaking, Mr. E. F. Sanford presented a series of resolutions by way of amendment, in substance as follows:

1. That the right of free thought and free speech is necessary to the maintenance of free institutions.

2. That the forcible expulsion of Fee and his associates from Madison county was an outrage on the sacred rights of citizens, upon the Constitution and laws, and a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

3. That the refusal of Gov. Magoffin to protect those who desire the severest course against the rebels, is a denial by him of his duty as Governor.

4. That this Convention extends to Fee and the others its warmest sympathies, &c.

He then, from a printed sheet, read a long speech enforcing the right of free speech.

Mr. Clay opposed the resolutions, which he hoped would be voted down. In reference to the conduct of the Governor, they are unjust for the refusal specified has been denied by the Governor's official statement, and taken a denial by him.

The tendency of these resolutions is to produce sad results, similar to those which hurried John Brown and his associates to bloody graves. He could not vote for them; but, said he, "I will go for his resolutions, if he will go with me to the county of Madison and stand in their defense."

On motion of Dr. Whittemore, the resolutions were laid on the table, one voice being given in the negative.

slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them as property; and in case the people of the Territories, by inactive or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other property in the Territory, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose by an active execution of its constitutional power to secure the right of slaveholders.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

The committee met at 4 o'clock. The Committee on Platform were not ready to report.

Mr. Sales, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Platform on the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle that to preserve the Union, the equality of the States must be recognized and maintained, and the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional power in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order, as under the platform rule it must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the platform committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report what progress they had made at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pending which the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M., to-morrow.

The excitement is increasing.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Republican State Convention of Kentucky.

Last evening, at the City Hall in Covington, there assembled a large number of men, responsive to the call for a Republican State Convention, for the purpose of choosing two delegates at large, and to appoint a district delegate to the National Convention at Chicago.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Lawns, Pine-Apple, Barège-Analais, Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen flounces, in Grenadine, Barège-Analais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Special care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mar24 w&t-wtf

### Dissolution.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent—T. S. & J. R. Page retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm. Their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. Page—W. A. Gaines retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both establishments will be carried on at the same stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us. T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES. feb6 w&t-wtf

### School Notice.

Having been frequently solicited to take small boys into my school, I have consented to take six or eight boys for the next session, which will commence the 1st Monday in February, proximo. I have also room yet for several girls. School room at Mrs. Montgomery's, on High street, (next door to the pupils' hall), where persons desirous of entering pupils will find me. jan21dft

### REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rates for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right. feb6 w&t-wtf

### GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY. HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FINE CLOTHS, and WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. jan23 ft

### Something New.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD! TO MOTHERS! TO MOTHERS!! Reduct, read, and act. See Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan26 w&t-wtf

Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruff and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and J. M. MILLS. jan1 w&t-wtf

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism; The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints; The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds; The Mustang Liniment cures Sore Throats, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns, and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of an ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain, or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia, or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. apr17 w&t-wtf

### LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

On and after Friday, April 27, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

GOING EAST. Passenger Trains arrive at 8:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M.

GOING WEST. Passenger Train arrive at 7:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

For further information please call at the Station Agent's Office, L. H. GILL, Superintendent. apr28 w&t-wtf

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John P. Reading, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. MATILDA W. READING, Administratrix. apr21 w&t-wtf

### NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, April 4, 1860. THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this city, on Monday, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time Seven Directors for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected; and the amendment to the charter, passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, will be proposed for the acceptance or rejection of the meeting. By order of the Board, J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier. apr5 w&t-wtf

### Sale of City Lots for Taxes.

IN PURSUANCE to an order of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Frankfort, and under the authority of the several laws relating to said city, the undersigned as Marshal of said city, will on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1860, the court-house door in the city of Frankfort, sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following lots in said city, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the taxes thereon, with the cost of advertising the same, as follows, viz:

Out lot No. 27, listed in the name of Manring and Walker, situated on Holmes street; tax due thereon for grading and MacAdamsing Holmes street in front of said lot \$102.28.

Out lot No. 17, listed in the name of Peyton Payne, balance of tax due thereon for grading and MacAdamsing Holmes street in front of said lot \$73.10. mar30 w&t-wtf

### A Negro Woman Wanted!

I WISH to purchase a NEGRO WOMAN about 40 years of age, to act in the capacity of nurse in my own family; also as house servant when necessary. A good cook, and a good housekeeper, and one who is well recommended. Apply to me at the Auditor's office. GRANT GREEN. mar7 w&t-wtf

### For Sale or Exchange.

A NO. 1 DINING ROOM BOY, aged eleven years, stout and healthy, for sale or exchange for a sprightly, healthy girl, 8 ybs to 10 ybs. THOAS S. THEOBALD. mar10 w&t-wtf

### A Rare Chance.

HAVING purchased a farm in the country, I will sell my HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, on easy terms. Possession given immediately. R. GILLISPIE. nov15 w&t-wtf

### For Sale or Rent.

THE HOUSE and LOT in South Frankfort, belonging to the estate of John Campbell, is offered for sale or rent. For terms apply to WM. J. CAMPBELL. mar5 w&t-wtf

### EVERY LADY IN AMERICA

WHO VALUES COMFORT, HEALTH AND ELEGANCE Should have one of THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN MILITARY GOODS, No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY), NEW YORK. Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments, and all articles for the Military. FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order. apr24 w&t-wtf

NEW GOODS. Black Lace Mantles, Black Lace Points, Mourning Shawls, Mourning Mantles, REAL LACE POINTS, &c., &c. ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE DECLINE in prices of French Goods. C. T. MERRIMAN, National Hotel Building, FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. apr24 t-w&t-wtf

JOHN BONER, (SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH), Importer and Dealer in FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CHINA, BASKETS, Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c. No. 36 Fifth Street, CINCINNATI, O. GEORGE W. POEHLMAN, 102 FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. CLOTHS FOR UNIFORMS, SWORDS, SASHES, LEAFLETTERS, all descriptions of Caps, Gold Laces, &c., &c. FLAGS AND BANNERS Made to order. apr10 w&t-wtf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN, FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN Fine Linens and Gent's Furnishing Goods. No. 19, W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT. (Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.) CINCINNATI, OHIO. Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit. X. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr10 w&t-wtf

WOOD, Eddy & Co.'s LOTTERIES! AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF GEORGIA, DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, & MISSISSIPPI. Draw daily, under the supervision of State Commissioners, at Atlanta, Georgia, and Wilmington, Delaware. PRIZES VARY FROM \$2 1-2 TO \$100,000! Tickets from \$2 1-2 to \$200! THOMSON'S SKIRTS. Requiring Four separate Factories, AND THE LABOR OF ONE THOUSAND HANDS Are required by the demand for THOMSON'S SKIRTS. jan28 w&t-wtf

LADIES, COME AND SEE. I WOULD inform my friends and customers that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Spring Millinery Goods of every description, to which I would invite their attention. BONNETS BLEACHED & TRIMMED on short notice. Mrs. E. C. STROUBIDGE, At Old Stand, St. Clair St. apr5 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY. mar22 w&t-wtf

Special Notice. THIS is intended to notify the public that a Bonny-ton Land Warrant of 80 acres, No. 32,707, was issued to my father, P. K., under act of Congress, approved September 23, 1850, which warrant was sent to James Monroe, of Frankfort, Ky., but not received until after the death of my father, when I was very young. The said warrant is either lost or unjustly withheld from me, and I hereby forward all persons from buying the same, as it is my intention to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a re-issue duplicate of the above described Bounty Land Warrant, which is lost or unjustly withheld from me. apr17 w&t-wtf

THOS. G. WATERS, WATERPROOF BOOTS & SHOES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY. mar22 w&t-wtf

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Lost Certificate of Bank Stock. ALL PERSONS are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate for twenty-one shares of the stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky should not be issued by said Bank in lieu of one for same number of shares, dated 21st January, 1860, and numbered 257 in my favor, which certificate was enclosed in a letter of J. B. Temple, Cashier, to F. C. McCalls, Cashier, Georgetown, Ky., dated on said twenty-first day of January aforesaid, and has been lost in the mail, having never been received. JANE H. MILLER. GEORGETOWN, March 10, 1860. mar13 w&t-wtf

Hats. A NEW supply of the latest fall and winter styles, A received this morning by express, and for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER. Main street. dec6 ft

NEW GOODS. S. C. BULL, NO. 1, ST. CLAIR STREET, HAS just received his Spring Importation, comprising a large and well selected stock of Gents', BOYS AND YOUTHS', Hats, Silk, Fur, and Straw. A great variety of styles and prices low. Also, LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S Lasting Kid, and Morocco Gaiters, Boots, and Slippers, with and without heels. Gents, Youths, and Boys' Gaiters, Boots, and Oxford Ties. A large and well selected lot of Serapian's Hats, and Boots and shoes.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

HOWARD STREET.

## A Capital Story of Human Nature.

The long walk down town from Madison street, where Mrs. Jefferson lived, could be very much shortened by passing through a dirty alley, designated "Howard street." Mrs. Jefferson very seldom availed herself of the advantage this crossing offered; but, one day, being in great haste, she said to herself, "I think I will venture to go through the filthy lane."

Accordingly she drew down her face to its greatest possible length, and, with a frown upon her brow, set her pretty, gaitered foot on the dirty walk. Passing along, bawling the necessity which subjected her to the annoyance of such miserable spectacles and offensive odors, she approached a group of boys amusing themselves with pop-guns. Half a dozen voices shouted "Pop goes the Weasel," and the potatoes from the guns of the accurate marksmen came in contact with Mrs. Jefferson's nose. Darker grew the frown on her brow, and darker still as she received the unmistakable evidences that the next aim was taken at her back. An expression of disgust mingled with her frown, as she discovered a little child smiling at her through a cobweb curtain window. The baby's sister saw the look on her face, and treated her to a splash from a mud puddle by the door.

"You nasty thing!" said Mrs. Jefferson, but was answered by another splash, and hurried on.

Some boys were making miniature locomotives of mud on the walk. Mrs. Jefferson did not observe the lady's approach until her fretful voice inquired:

"Can I pass?"

"Yes; just as quick as we get this ignine done," said one.

"Let her go by, Bill. Only don't tip the cars over with your hoops," said another.

The boys considered this a very witty remark, and they went forth long and boisterous shouts, which were anything but musical.

Howard street was full of dirty, ragged, saucy children; and it needed only a passing glance to see that they lived in places too filthy to be honored with the name of home.

Mrs. Jefferson was glad enough when she reached the broad and decent thoroughfare; she stepped on a cheerful, pleasant face, but she could not help seeing the mud splashes on her dress; she feared the potato from the pop-guns had left its mark on her face, and her pretty gaiter boots had not been at all improved by contact with the dirt. The faces of "those horrid children" seemed to haunt her, too.

She went home by the furthest way round, resolving, whatever her haste might be, never again to try to save time by passing through Howard street. Just behind her tripped along her little neighbor, Mrs. Baldwin.

"Rather uninviting," she said to herself, as her happy face looked down the dingy alley, "but I'll try and see how many smiles I can get from the dirty little folks."

With gratifying feelings in her heart that God had drawn her lines in pleasant places, she reached the pop-gun marksmen, who had just taken such successful aim at Mrs. Jefferson.

"Now for my smiles," thought Mrs. Baldwin, and she greeted the boys with such a frank, genial look, that won pleasant answering smiles from all but one. He was so busy getting his pop-gun into shooting order, that he did not see her face until the other boys exclaimed:

"Hold on, Tom! Don't shoot that lady!"

"Tom looked up with an expression which said, 'I will if I have a mind to;' but the lady gave him such a merry smile, that he drew back a little, and Mrs. Baldwin heard him say:

"Well, I'd rather not shoot her, I reckon!"

The dirty toad, then, began to grin through the cobwebs. He caught a glimpse of the sunshiny face, and instantly commenced such crowing and cawing, that the lady had to stop and look at him, and said aloud:

"What a dear baby you are."

Baby's sister saw the admiring look and heard the praise bestowed, and hurried to the door, broom in hand, not this time to receive a shower from the mud puddle, but she said:

"The walk is so dirty for your nice dress, I want to brush it off for you."

The little engine makers were engrossed with their mud toys, and hesitated about leaving their work long enough to let the lady pass; but she said, pleasantly:

"The boys are very nice locomotives, boys; I'll try and not come in collision with them."

The boys made way for her right quickly, and from the lips of more than one of them, came a "beg pardon, madam."

Every little child was ready to give back smile for smile, and it was with a face perfectly radiant with happiness that she greeted her friends as she passed down the main street.

She passed down the main street, and her husband and all her walk, and her adventure, and he, (silly fellow,) kissed her, and said:

"Bless your heart, dear wife! You are a perfect sunbeam. Who, besides you, could find anything but wretchedness in Howard street?"

Mrs. Jefferson thought she would never go near the dirty alley again; but, on talking with some ladies of a benevolent association, of the degradation of its inhabitants, she concluded, after considerable urging, to go as a missionary to the "poor miserable creatures." She supplied herself with a bundle of tracts, and taking care to wear clothing which would not suffer the least injury from dirt, she sallied forth on her mission.

"Dear! Dear me!" she said, as she entered a wretched dwelling. "I should think you would be the whole city with fever and cholera!"

Don't you know its shamefully wicked for you to be so dirty? Are you a friend of the Savior?" she added, in a simple tone.

"I don't want to be, if you are," was the reply.

"Here are some tracts I would like to have you read, if you can."

The woman snatched the tracts from her hand, tore them in pieces, and threw them into her visitor's face.

Shaking the dust from her feet, Mrs. Jefferson passed from that dwelling to another, making similar remarks, and meeting with a similar reception.

"Here comes that cross woman, who looked so ugly at baby," said baby's sister and companion, and she slammed the door in Mrs. Jefferson's face.

"I should think you would be sick, and I should think your husband would drink," said Mrs. J., to a pale, feeble-looking woman. "I am not surprised at it at all. You ought not to live in this miserable place."

Mrs. Jefferson did her duty in distributing her tracts; but she had the satisfaction of seeing the most of them follow her into the street, and the rest were consigned to the flames.

"Those creatures are hopelessly depraved," said Mrs. Jefferson. "There is no use in trying to do anything for Howard street."

Baldwin could not help feeling an interest in the children who responded so readily to her kind looks, and so, without telling even Mr. Baldwin what she proposed to do, she set out to make some calls among them. She thought she would call first where the baby lived, for she felt quite sure of a kind reception. "Twas a right joyful welcome they gave her, for the baby's sister exclaimed:

"O, here is the pleasant lady, who stopped to look at Patsy, the other day! O, she's coming right in here."

"It's too dirty a place for the like of ye," said Patsy's mother.

"Never mind," said our sunny Mrs. Baldwin. "I felt like dropping in, and I thought I would take the liberty."

"Bless ye for it! I am ashamed to have a rale lady see my house. Things didn't use to go so wile me! No, indeed!" and the poor woman poured her life's history into the stranger's ear.

Tears filled the listener's loving eyes, and she replied:

"I think I can understand your feelings, my good woman. A poor, weary body must require rest after she has been washed with a wash-tub, and has to walk so nicely for me the other day, could make a capital house keeper, I am sure. Won't you try it, my little girl? Won't you place every thing, and scrub everything up clean, and keep nice and tidy? Try! so when I call again I can say how nice you look here! Wash your dirty little baby-brother's face, and brush his hair, and have his clothing clean, and I shall love to tend and kiss him, for he is a beautiful baby, I think."

Mrs. Baldwin called upon every family in Howard street that afternoon. None treated her rudely, and many opened their hearts to her, as the baby's mother had done. They promised to follow the kind advice she offered, while her tears fell with theirs, and the kind look and encouraging words she had given.

In two or three weeks Mrs. Baldwin called again. Baby's sister bounded to meet her, exclaiming with delight:

"The sweet lady has come at last! she's come at last!"

The "sweet lady" could hardly believe it was the same place where she had called before.

The cobwebs had been brushed down—the old broom, instead of doing service in the mud puddle, had swept and polished the floor. Everything was in order. A few weeds and common flowers formed a bouquet for the table, and there, rowing, capering baby, was perfectly bewitching in his wholesome cleanliness.

"Well done, my brave little girl! I hope you will keep on."

"Keep on! Indeed, and I will keep on, ma'am! Father says he won't stay away nights, as long as everything is so nice and pleasant here—and my mother says she can rest a great deal better when she comes home, and her face looks so happy, too! O, ah! it's nice to be clean!"

Mrs. Baldwin called on the other plans of reform; but others had succeeded, and testified to the delights of a neat, orderly home. The indolent and discouraged house-keepers were roused by the good example of their neighbors, and one by one they followed suit, until at length the leaven had leavened the whole lump.

After two or three such friendly visits, Mrs. Baldwin took some tracts with her. They were not only kindly received, but different families met together to hear them read—not so much for the good they might get as the kind lady's sake. The tracts produced good effects, however, and from time to time there were added to the various city churches from the inhabitants of Howard street, of such as shall be saved.

It was two years ago that Mrs. Baldwin made her first call at the dirty alley; and now the walk which shortened the way down town is lined with neat cottages, with flowers in the yards, and vines curtaining the windows—the homes of sober, contented working men and women. Mrs. Jefferson wonders, with many others, what can ever have wrought such happy changes. Mrs. Baldwin has never blushed her successful work abroad, but she thanks God that He made her the humble instrument of beginning the good work in Howard street.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

## The Census of 1860.

The following excellent take-off on the questions proposed to be asked by the takers of the census of 1860, has been variously credited to the Buffalo Express and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Without attempting to settle the question of paternity, we present it as we find it:

What is your age?

Where were you born?

Are you married, and if so, how do you like it?

How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors?

Have you ever had the measles, and if so, how many?

Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself?

Have you parents, and if so, how many of them?

Do you read the New Testament regularly?

What is your fighting weight?

Do you like to be read to, for light reading, "The Gannaker of Moscow," by Cobb, or the President's last message, by J. B.?

How many times has your wife wished she was dead, and how many times did you reciprocate the wish?

Do you use boughten tobacco?

Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not, what proportion of her things were yours and your things were hers?

Were you ever in the penitentiary?

How will the coming Heenan-Sayers fight for the championship affect the sale of Hawthorne's Marble Faun?

If four barrels of emptions poured on a barn floor will cover it, how many plays can Dion Boucicault write in a year?

Are you troubled with piles?

How many empty bottles have you in the house?

How does your meerschaum color?

Have you all of Thayer's speeches on the horse railroad?

Are beans an article of regula diet in the family, and if so, how does it go?

Are you, or are you blind, deaf, idiotic, or have the leaves?

How many chickens have you, and are they on foot or in the shell? Also, how many succedaneums?

Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

Which food do you prefer, rum or mixed drinks?

How much good pork, impending crises, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Gayety paper, slave code, catnip, red flannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, perfume, coal oil, liberty, hoop skirt, &c., you have on hand?

Persons liable to be "censused" will do well to cut the above out and put it up in a conspicuous place.

THE Danville Tribune regards the Board of Commissioners appointed by Gov. Magoffin to establish the Kentucky Institution for Feeble-Minded Children a very excellent one, and it hopes and believes, that, under the care of the gentlemen designated, this new, most interesting and valuable institution, will soon go into operation and prosper and become extensively useful.

There are not probably less than eight hundred persons of feeble intellects in Kentucky, for whose relief this Institution has been established. Two hundred of them are perhaps of a proper age to be placed in the institution, and the improvement of this building will therefore be required for their accommodation. The Legislature appropriated twenty thousand dollars for building purposes. The sum will not of course build such a house as is needed, but it will make a good beginning; and the State, which has been liberal to its other charities, will not doubt, at the next meeting of the Legislature, make an appropriation sufficient to finish the edifice.

We join the Tribune in the hope therefore that the Board of Commissioners will lay the foundation of a first-rate building—not an extravagant, but a substantial and good one, in good taste, susceptible, if necessary, of future enlargement, but adequate to the probable wants of the Institution, and that the State will come. It should be large enough for at least a hundred pupils. We feel pride in advertising to the position which our State has assumed in the cause of charity, and in providing for all the involuntary sufferers in her bounds, for, as our Danville contemporary says, Kentucky has taken the lead among all the Western and Southern States in these benevolent enterprises, and she followed close upon the footsteps of the most active of the Eastern States.

This new enterprise, which she has so readily and generously undertaken, will be one of the most interesting and useful of the whole. We trust that it will meet with the continued favor and patronage of the people of the State, until it has been placed alongside of its sister institutions in fully developed operation.—*Los Jour.*

A CORRECTION.—The report that the Hon. Beverly L. Clark, two days before his death, joined the Franciscan monks, in the city of Guatemala, and was divorced from his wife was untrue. We correct the error by authority, and as desired, the papers that have given publicity to the absurd report to make the correction.

*Los Jour.*

## XXXVth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—SENATE.—Several executive communications were received.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for the relief of the estate of the late John R. Edwards.

The veto message of the President on the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Virginia, rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from Mr. Bingham's speech, in which the latter had said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fibre of her existence that she must either throw off that giant wrong or perish by reason of its continuance.

Mr. Smith said that supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do him injustice, he (Smith) sought to correct him by remarking that he did not want the gentleman to say that Virginia did that; some other politicians might, but he repudiated it.

Mr. Bingham replied that in speaking of politicians of Virginia, he wished to say the South had men superior to such narrow-sighted, selfish, mercenary policies, and to supply the gentleman with a hundred names of men to the effect that Maryland was not one of them.

Mr. Smith, after reading the above, said it would be observed the broad denunciation of the entire South, and especially the great body of people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish, and mercenary, and that he (Smith) was one of them; that he understood Mr. Bingham as meaning that he was a slave.

Mr. B.—I meant what I said.

Mr. Smith.—It is false, deliberate calumnies.

Mr. Bingham replied that the gentleman's declaration was not very likely to cause him to strike out the facts of history. What he said stood by.

He repeated what he had said as to the former movement in Virginia to abolish the slave system; but for the last three years the sectional strife has been continued by making war upon the great and beneficent policy of free labor. Every one knew it to be true that no man could today stand up in the Legislature of Virginia and express his anti-slavery sentiments as were avowed there in 1832. Why was Mr. Underwood driven away? Where was the gentleman then (Smith), who was anxious to vindicate the right of free speech? He knew that a large assembly in Wheeling to suppress a peaceable meeting called to effect a Republican organization. He repeated what he spoke of, politicians of the South. He did not include every body in the South, but those who give direction to public opinion. The opposition to free labor rests on nothing but a mercenary and selfish policy.

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